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No. 16,741. 第壹萬九千壹百四十七號 HONGKONG MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丙辰 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
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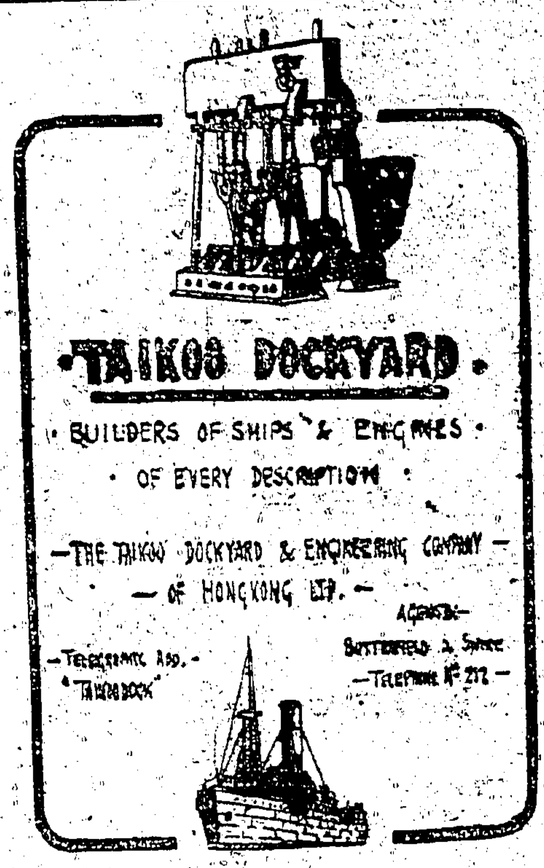
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Hongkong, April 11, 1913. 501

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING ON THE EAST.

A RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A German official report, by wireless, says:

Strong Russian attacks failed at Mitau. We took 1,300 prisoners.

We pushed back the Russians and Rumanians between Oituz Valley and Putna Valley (Rumania) and stormed the summit of Odobesti.

The Russians attacked on a 25 kilometre front between Foscani and Fundeni and advanced in the direction of Obilesti.

English attempts on Bulgarian advanced posts north-east of Doiran failed.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

A Russian official report, by wireless says:

In the fighting at Riga we took 500 prisoners.

We surprised and captured trenches in Oituz Valley.

We retired north-west of Foscani in an easterly direction.

The Rumanians restored their positions at Kapatinu in the same area, and threw back a dense attack.

South-west of Foscani we took the offensive and reached the line of the Rasnitza Lake.

BRAILA A GRAIN DEPOT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

depot, but much ... grain destroyed as the German *communiqué* does not mention booty.

AN ITALIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

An Italian official message received by wireless says: We have advanced 500 metres in Carso.

THE KAISER'S ARMY ORDER.

OUTBURST OF BOASTING.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

The Kaiser's Army Order has started a new outburst of boasting in the German Press, which shouts with joy over the capture of Braila, although a German official announcement admits that the place is an empty shell.

GERMANY LIKELY TO RUN AMOK.

A NEW INDICATION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

Another indication that Germany is likely to run amok at any moment is contained in the Dutch pro-German organ *Toekomst*, intimating that the Germans regard all British merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers, to be sunk without regard to life, and warns Neutrals that their flags will not protect them.

STARVATION IN GERMANY.

RAPID ECONOMIC DETERIORATION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Reuter learns authoritatively that at no period of the war has there been such striking evidence of rapid and progressive economic deterioration in the enemy countries as during the past two months.

The expectations of huge hauls of oil and grain from Rumania have not been realised, and owing to the failure of the potato harvest the population in many parts of Germany is starving.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE THREE ATTACKS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We completely repulsed an attack at Beaumont Hamel, and raided enemy trenches south of Armentieres, taking 19 prisoners.

A short heavy bombardment preceded an attempt this morning to enter our trenches south-west of Wytschaete. We drove off the enemy in disorder and inflicted considerable losses.

Our fire drove off an attempt made by the enemy north of Ypres under cover of an intense bombardment.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report by wireless says an English attack south of Arras broke down under German gunfire and that the weather has restricted fighting.

LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A French communiqué reports a lively artillery struggle in the sector Nieuport-Bains, Belgium.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A communique reports bombing encounters west of the Meuse and adds:

Our artillery frequently bombarded the northern slopes of Hill 285 and the ... near Morthomme.

Meuse failed completely.

Attempted enemy attacks in the Vosges were stopped by our fire.

One of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded aerodromes at Haucourt and Matigny, the railway station at Areigny, enemy cantonments at Liancourt Wood and depots at Attiche.

GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Apparently the Greek Government is preparing for war against the Entente.

The pro-German Press, in the most violent language, declares that the blockade has caused an intolerable situation. Reservists are secretly enrolling and have been ordered to be ready to join their regiments at an hour's notice.

SURPRISING CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

PRO-GERMAN OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

There is much speculation regarding the attitude of the Emperor Charles who has displayed unexpected determination in weeding out the officials of the old régime.

A remarkable fact is that most of the dismissals are of notorious pro-Germans. The latest dismissals include Baron Maccio, Principal Departmental Chief of the Foreign Office, and Count Forgach, the second Chief, to whose machinations the war was largely due.

It is reported that the Emperor is going to Budapest to supervise the reorganisation of the Government and the rooting out of the pro-Germans.

Another significant move is the unmuzzling of the Austrian Socialists, who are now permitted even to demand the evacuation of the territories belonging to the Allies in the West and the South.

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LD.

THE Company begs to notify the Public that the price of Gas will be REDUCED by TWENTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st February next.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1399

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. GEORGE PHILIP LAMMERT has been admitted a Partner in this Firm, the Business of which will henceforth be carried on at the same address under the tyle of WORCESTER & LAMMERT.

W. G. WORCESTER & Co.

6, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. 1387

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition".

By Order of the Board,
(GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1395

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1917.

MONDAY,	29th January,
FRIDAY,	23rd February,
THURSDAY,	29th March,
FRIDAY,	27th April,
WEDNESDAY,	30th May,
THURSDAY,	28th June,
FRIDAY,	27th July,
WEDNESDAY,	29th August,
THURSDAY,	27th September,
MONDAY,	29th October,
WEDNESDAY,	28th November,
FRIDAY,	21st December.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1400

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

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C/o CHINA MAIL, Office.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1916. 1398

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WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER is required by the University of Hongkong, to act as workshop instructor and foreman in the University workshops and engine rooms. Commencing Salary £280 and quarters.

Applications to be made in writing to Professor Middleton Smith, The University, Hongkong, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong Jan. 4, 1917. 1392

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
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CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

66

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NEW
DANCE
RECORDS.

569	Mighty Lak' A Rose / A Perfect Day	Waltz / "	
592	Tina / Brie-A-Brac	" / "	
A 5584	On with the Dance / Cecile	" / "	
A 5691	Leo Feist Medley / At A Georgia Camp Meeting	One-Step / " "	
A 5687	The Magic Melody / Georgia Grind	Fox-Trot / " "	

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. HONFAN, a Chinese graduate versed in Chinese literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

[1251

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TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTE), RESEMBLES CANDY. EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
BEWARE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH BOTTLE AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS AS WORTHLESS AND DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.
A BOOKLET ON "DISEASES OF MEN" SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
THERAPION
ACURE FOR YOU



ORIGIN OF FAMOUS AMERICANISMS.

It is impossible, remarks an American contemporary, to look over the columns of a daily journal, especially during the progress of a vigorous political campaign, without encountering numerous expressions and phrases, the meaning of which cannot be acquired through a dictionary, but which, to one who is familiar with the current argot of the period, are often quite as vigorously expressive as the most picturesque slang of the streets.

For instance, the meaning of "ballot box" stuffing is clear in its wording, but its origin was in New York, where boxes were constructed with false bottoms, so that an unlimited number of spurious ballots could be introduced by the party having control of the polling place.

The "political barrel" is supposed to have been the outcome of the remark of a wealthy candidate for office, who is said to have remarked: "Let the boys know there's a barl o' money ready for 'em," and the use of the term in this sense became general about 1876.

The "Barnburners" were a democrats about 1835, who were opposed to the conservative "Hunkers." The name is derived from the legend of the Dutchman who set his barn afire in order to kill the rats which infested it, the analogy being that the Democrats in question would fain destroy all existing institutions in order to correct their abuses.

The "Bloody Shirt" was an expression during the reconstruction period of those who would not suffer the Civil War to sink into oblivion out of consideration for the feelings of the vanquished. To "wave the bloody shirt" was to harrow up the exciting memories of the war.

"He bolted the party nomination" derived its meaning from its sporting application to a horse when he becomes unmanageable on the race track.

The political "boss" is believed to have been first applied to Tweed, of New York, and the phrase "Boss Rule" is said to have been invented by Wayne MacVeagh and employed by him in political speeches in Chicago.

The "Bucktails" were a political faction originating in New York in 1815, which was opposed to the administration of Governor de Witt Clinton. The members wore bucktails in their hats.

The "Carpet-Baggers," after the Civil War, were Northerners who went South, some with honest intent and others with the hope of profit from irregular means.

As early as 1863, the epithet "copperhead" was to be found in the daily press of the North, applied to Northerners, who sympathized with the cause of the South in the Civil War.

"To eat crow" means to recoup, or to humiliate oneself. The story from which the phrase is drawn recites that an American, who crossed the Niagara river to shoot on an Englishman's land, was caught by the proprietor and was compelled on peril of his life to eat the bird.

"Fifty-four-forty or fight" was an alliterative rallying cry, which had a great run in 1844, when the location of the Northwestern boundary was in dispute with Great Britain. Fifty-four-forty was the parallel we claimed through our treaty with Russia.

The "Half Breeds" was a derisive nickname applied to certain Republicans of New York, who wavered in their party allegiance during the fight over the United States Senatorship in 1881.

"The Hunkers" was a local political term originating in New York in 1844 to designate the Conservative Democrats as opposed to the young Democracy or "Barnburners."

The "Know-nothings" was a nickname for the American party organized in New York in 1853. Members of the party answered all questions concerning it with the response, "I don't know," whence the popular name.

"The Loco-Focos" was a nickname for a faction of Democrats, sixty years ago. It was the result of a fight in Tammany Hall, during which the gas was turned off, and the one faction, in anticipation of such a crisis, had come provided with loco-foco matches, and candles were at once lighted.

"Mugwump" was applied to an independent Republican as signifying that he set himself up as being better than his fellows. It is said that the New York Sun, of June 15, 1884, styled these independents "Mugwumps."

The "Plumed Knights" were Republican campaign clubs formed in the Presidential campaign of 1884 in honour of Mr Blaine, the Republican candidate. The name of "Plumed Knight" was given to Mr Blaine by Robert G. Ingersoll when nominating him at the Chicago convention.

"Salt River" is an imaginary stream up which a defeated candidate is supposed to be sent. Salt river, geographically, is a tributary of the Ohio. Its source is in Kentucky, and being very crooked, pirates, proverbial of navigation, merce of the Ohio, rowed their plunder up Salt river, whence it was never recovered. Thence it came to be said of anything irrevocably lost, "it's rowed up Salt river."

"Silver Grays" were conservative Whigs. The name was first used at a party convention from which the conservatives "bolted," their white hair suggesting the appellation to a bystander, who called: "There go the 'Silver Grays.'"

A "Stalwart" was applied to a Republican who stood by his party right or wrong. The term acquired its special significance when Roscoe Conklin was the leader of the party, his followers being known as "Stalwarts."

"Tissue Ballots" were ballots printed on thin paper so that a single voter can deposit a number of them at one and the same time without detection. They are believed to have been invented in 1876 in North Carolina.

"Wire Pulling" refers to the efforts of the unsuspected political manager who causes events to take place as does the operator of a Punch and Judy show, himself being invisible and the machinery concealed.

These are but a few of the many political words and phrases used to help to add to the already voluminous English vocabulary.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE AT MANILA.

Detective Bopp of the secret service of the Philippine Constabulary, aided by some of his men, raided Yap Pha's store on Calle Espeleta, Binondo, and found 14,925 kilos of opium, valued at P15,000. Yap Pha was arrested and later released on bail of P10,000.

It is believed that Yap Pha is the leader of a gang of smugglers who have constantly outwitted the officers of the law.

JUST TWO TO-NIGHT

are all you need of Pinkettes to dispel constipation, "liverishness," sick headaches, biliousness.

PINKETTES

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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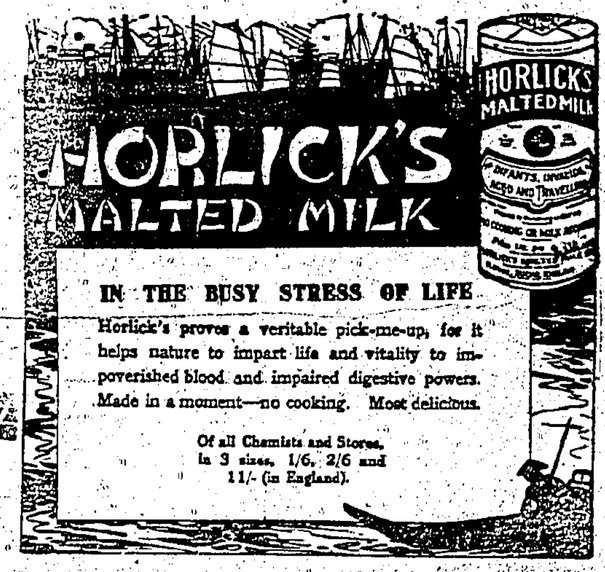
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	95' top / 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	45' 8"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	50'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	120'	30'		7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
[illegible] Dock		55'	30'	6'	
ABERDEEN					
Slope Dock	250'	45'	12'	7' 6"	
Basin Dock	725'		16'	7' 6"	

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
the 9th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
As Follows:—

Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen and Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps and Stove (New), Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks &c.,

Also

Gent.'s Bicycle (new), Tennis Poles and Nettings, &c., &c., Brass Finger Bowls, Child's Cots, Perambulator, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1394

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 11th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising:—

Gent.'s Woollen Singlets and pants, Shirts, Ties, Sweaters, Socks, &c., a few pairs Lady's and Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, Bath Robes and Gowns, Counterpanes, Blankets, Bath and Face Towels, Toilet Soap, &c., &c.,

A quantity of Dress Material, Sun and Straw Hats.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1393

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
AN EARLY DATE
The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR &c. &c., viz:—

One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and appurtenances
And
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoys,
Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 984

RHEUMATISM'S PAINS.

SOME KNOWN FACTS.

There are many things that are still unknown about rheumatism. Most treatments of the disorder are far from satisfactory, and though doctors realize this, nobody is more painfully aware of it than the sufferers themselves.

A tendency to rheumatism once established, the acute pains are liable to return with every spell of bad weather, shewing that the poison is still in the blood, awaiting favourable conditions to become active and cause trouble.

One fact is known and acknowledged by all medical writers, and this is that the blood is rapidly thinned when the rheumatic poison invades it. Building up the blood by means of the well-known Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best remedy for rheumatism, as the blood so enriched is able to overcome or throw off the poisons of the disorder. Lumbago is, of course, rheumatism in the muscles of the back and loins and should be treated similarly.

Readers will no doubt be interested to learn of the success which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have had in the treatment of rheumatism in its various forms. At the first twinge, obtain a bottle of these pills from your dealer, if preferred, send $1.50 for one bottle, $8/- for six, to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE. If you need further information send a postcard to above address, asking for free copy of a useful little Health Guide with hints on Rheumatism.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

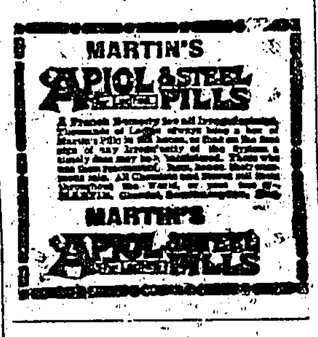
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to sell by Public Auction,
on
SATURDAY,
the 20th January, 1917, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
The Revenue Cruiser
"KUNG TING"
as she now lies on Ocksen Island,
Extensive repairs were made to this Vessel quite recently.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1916. 1379



NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I.—Authorised Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II.—Fire Funds 3,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 327,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,329,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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Supplies the blood with the waste-nourishing and healthy tissue building materials. Very palatable.

AT ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES, $1.25 and $2.25.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

1917 THE YEAR OF VICTORY.

GENERAL NIVELLE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, in a New Year address to the Army, said:

"You can look back on the past year with pride. You smashed Germany's biggest onslaught at Verdun, and you proved your ever-growing superiority on the Somme. In rivalry with your British comrades you will make 1917 a year of victory."

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE KAISER DISAPPOINTED AND ANGRY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser, in an Order to the Army and Navy, states:

"Our enemies have refused my offers of peace. They desire Germany's destruction. Before God and humanity I declare the heavy responsibility for further terrible sacrifices rests on our enemies who do not want the understanding offered by me. With God's help our arms will enforce it."

GERMANY'S TERMS COMMUNICATED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.

The "Kolnische Volkszeitung" states that Germany's peace terms have already been communicated to President Wilson.

AMERICAN SENATE DISAPPROVES PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

After a debate lasting three days the Senate rejected the motion approving President Wilson's Note to the Powers, and then adopted a Republican resolution approving merely the President's request for peace terms.

NO FURTHER PEACE NOTE.

The State Department states that President Wilson does not contemplate the issue of another Peace Note.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following ships have been sunk:—The steamers Leon (French), Odda (Norwegian), San Leandro (Spanish), Dimitrios, Goulandros, Aristotelis and Cianngow (Greek).

FURIOUS INDIGNATION IN SPAIN.

The sinking of the San Leandro has excited furious indignation in Spain. The Spanish Government has already repeatedly and vehemently protested against the sinking of Spanish vessels.

THE "INVERNIA" CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Admiralty announces that the final number of the rank and file missing from the transport *Invernia*, torpedoed in the Mediterranean, is 85.

THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Kitchener National Memorial Fund now exceeds £400,000.

THE BIGGEST WAR CONFERENCE.

ALLIES' REPRESENTATIVES IN ROME.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George's arrival in Rome was a big surprise.

The French party includes M. Briand (French Premier), General Lyautey (French Minister of War) and M. Thomas (French Minister of Munitions), while General Palivmina represents Russia.

The fact that Rome has been selected for what is likely to be the biggest War Conference has aroused great enthusiasm in Rome, where Mr. Lloyd George is already a popular hero, is regarded as the most tangible proof to the whole world of the absolute accord of the Allies.

CONFERENCE OF ENEMY LEADERS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.

The Archduke Frederick and General Hoetzendorff (Austrian Chief of Staff) lunched with the Kaiser at Headquarters. There were also present the Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria, General von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, and General Jekoff (Bulgarian Chief of Staff).

The Kaiser bestowed the Order of Merit on the Archduke.

RUSSIAN ATTACK NEAR RIGA.

ENEMY REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A German official report, received by wireless, says:

The Russians attacked and penetrated our positions in the region between the coast and the Mitau-Riga high road. We, counter-attacking, took 900 prisoners.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN RUMANIAN REGION.

CAPTURE OF BRAILA ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A wireless German official message states that Germans and Bulgars have captured Braila, and adds that the Dobrudja is now cleared of the enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A German official report, received by wireless, says:

We defeated and drove back Russian battalions north-east of Kirlibaba.

General Mackensen stormed a strong position from Tartaru to Rimnicseni, captured villages and advanced towards the Sereth.

Further to the south-east we captured Olanesesca, Zulianca and Maxineri, our advance guards reaching the Sereth in Dobrudja. Galatz is being subjected to our fire.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A French communiqué reports bad weather in Macedonia, where there is lively mutual artillery activity.

The British successfully operated against Kupri, near the Seres-Demirhissar railway.

The British Fleet bombarded Akarvika, Semuntoltos, south of Orfano.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

GREEK RESERVISTS IMPEDE ROYALIST TRANSPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Times Correspondent at Syra says it is reported that Greek Reservists have blown up a bridge in Larissa in order to impede the transport of Royalist troops to Peloponnesus (in compliance with the Allies' demands).

AMERICAN PROTEST TO GREECE.

DEMAND FOR COMPENSATION.

PIRAEUS, Jan. 5.

The United States Government has protested to the Greek Government against the robbery and ill-treatment of an American subject by Greek soldiers on December 2nd and demands full inquiry and compensation.

THE WESTERN THEATRE.

THE ENEMY RAID NEAR LOOS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

An enemy raiding party entered our lines southward of Loos, where there was heavy fighting. The enemy was speedily driven out, leaving a number of dead. Some British are missing.

We successfully exploded a mine northward of Givenchy and bombarded trenches opposite Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, westward of Gommecourt and in the neighbourhood of Hill 60.

[The exaggerated idea of the incident near Loos conveyed in an enemy report published yesterday, saying: "We penetrated the fourth line and inflicted sanguinary losses on the English," is a good example of the *suppressio veri, suggestio falsi* character of enemy reports.—Ed.]

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WOEVRE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The French communique states that there was considerable reciprocal artillery activity on the Woevre front.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS ON THE SOMME.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A French communiqué records aerial bombardments of aerodromes, railway-stations, hutments, bivouacs and ammunition dumps, mostly on the Somme front.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

THE REPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, in an interview with a representative of Reuter's said he was in correspondence with the Viceroy regarding the selection of two representatives of India on the Imperial War Cabinet. The Imperial Government's formal recognition of India's great assistance in the war position of the Empire would give great satisfaction in India and would be well received in the Dominions. He had received communications from Dominion soldiers, especially of the forces which were engaged in Gallipoli, highly praising the gallantry of the Indian troops and the devotion of the Indian bearer companies.

ENEMY CASUALTIES IN 1916.

LOSSES IN FRANCE ALONE ESTIMATED AT A MILLION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that the Allies in 1916 took 582,423 prisoners, exclusive of those taken in Egypt and East Africa.

The French took 78,500, of whom 26,660 were captured at Verdun and 51,840 on the Somme. The British took 40,500, the Italians 52,250, the Russians 400,000 and the Macedonian Army 11,173.

Estimates of the enemy's total casualties in France during 1916 place them at a million.

FAMOUS GAME HUNTER KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous hunter of big game in Africa, who has been serving in the Legion of Frontiersmen in East Africa, has been killed in action.

[Mr. Selous was 65 years of age, and his life for the past forty-five years had been one of adventure as a hunter of big game.]

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR 1916.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The trade returns for 1916 are as follows:

Imports £949,152,679
Exports £506,546,212

The Imports show an increase of £97,259,329, and the Exports an increase of £121,677,764.

The imports for December were £75,406,306 showing an increase of £5,079,391; the exports amounted to £39,928,460, showing an increase of £6,980,941.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Messrs Montagu & Co.'s report states that the market is unusually inert. The visible transactions are rather small. General enquiries, apart from the coinage demand, are insufficient to affect the price. Shanghai exchange has fallen a half-penny. Some silver has been sold on China account and some purchases have been made for Indian bazaars, where the stock has been much reduced lately.

THE MILITARY SCANDAL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The "Daily Mail" states that Mrs Cornwallis West has decided to retire from public work of all kinds.

THE NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN.

"BIGGEST LOAN IN HISTORY."

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The forthcoming new great war loan is assured of a most favourable reception, not only by financiers but by the public generally. The terms have not yet been announced, but the prospectus is expected in the next few days. Sufficient is known to make it certain that the loan will be highly attractive, affording a long-dated investment with a rate of interest highly remunerative. There is a general belief that there will also be other attractions of a minor but substantial character. Part of the loan will be issued with dividends free of income tax.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the new war loan will be issued on Thursday.

LATER.

The issue of "the biggest loan in history" has dwarfed all financial questions.

The secret of the conditions is still carefully guarded, but the confidence the market is shown in the fact that the price of gilt-edged securities has been steadily rising this week.

The general idea is that the Loan will yield 5½ per cent.

The Times forecasts that the Loan will be unlimited in amount, and it expects that with conversions and new money it will represent the unprecedented amount of £2,000,000,000 ("Two Thousand millions of pounds sterling).

In expectation of a rush the Bank of England has engaged outside premises. It is estimated that the prospectuses, etc., will require 300 tons of paper and will cost £15,000.

AN INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

General Sir Edmund Barrow has been appointed a member of the Council of India in succession to General Sir C. C. Egerton.

The Times states that General Barrow's appointment is unusually interesting in the present circumstances and fittingly crowns a most distinguished career in the Indian Army. He has borne the brunt of much of the heavy additional work cast upon the India Office by the employment of Indian troops in so many theatres of war.

RAJAHS AND THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A number of beautiful presents have been received from Rajahs for the great Red Cross Sale at Christie's at the end of March

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that the Austrian Emperor has summoned Count Julius Andrassy, the leading opponent of Count Tisza, to Vienna.

The formation of a Coalition Cabinet is more probable than the immediate resignation of Count Tisza.

INDO-FRENCH TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Regarding the Mission to France, of Messrs. Chadwick and Black, they will investigate the possibilities of the development of Indo-French trade.

The Times expresses gratification that Mr. Chamberlain and the Raj have taken the preliminary step in the direction of giving effect to the policy of promoting Allied trade, laid down at the Paris Conference. It points out that in some ways their task will be less complex than their investigation in Russia, since much data already exists regarding Indo-French commerce.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The King will open the School of Oriental Studies at the end of February. The students' classes will begin on 18th January.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" CHANGES HANDS.

LONDON, Jan 6.

Sir Henry Dalziel, a Radical member of the House of Commons, and Managing Director of "Reynold's Newspaper," has bought the "Pall Mall Gazette."

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HEROIC BRITISH FLYERS.

A FRENCH APPRECIATION OF THE R.F.C. AT THE FRONT.

Under the title of "English Aviators—Who They Are and What They Do," the "Matin" recently published an appreciative article from which the following quotations are taken:—

The English aviators are entrusted with the same mission as the French. The same halo of brilliancy encircles them, they obtain the same glorious results, and yet there is an indefinable something which distinguishes them from their French colleagues. What is this elusive quality which enables one to distinguish the nationality of the aviator on merely hearing the details of an aerian exploit? I think it is because our Allies carry on aerial warfare in a more sporting than military spirit. They regard all encounter in the air with their abhorred enemies as an exciting and thrilling experience. And they observe the rules of the game with stringent and knightly courtesy.

This mode of action, while permitting our Allies to obtain remarkable results, has also the inconvenience of augmenting their losses. The combat in the air is often unequal, the Englishman will not hesitate to attack single-handed ten or twelve Germans. He brings down several, but is often beaten himself in the long run by force of numbers. The English, with perfect loyalty, state in their official communiques the number of their aeroplanes which do not return to their base. In September they lost 48 avions, brought down 53 enemy machines and damaged about 100. The French during this month brought down 56, damaged 57, but their losses were very much less.

DEEDS OF HEROISM.

But marvellous are the deeds of heroism inscribed each day in the annals of the Royal Flying Corps. I will cite a few of them.

On August 11th, during a reconnaissance in Egypt, an aeroplane was attacked by two enemy machines. A bullet broke the English pilot's jaw, another pierced his shoulder, a third found a resting place in his left leg, and finally his left hand was also wounded. He fainted, regaining consciousness when only 150 metres above the earth. He was over his own lines. He brought his machine safely to land, and then found that his observer was wounded in the chest and shoulder. With difficulty he made his report, fainted and died.

During a bombing mission Lieut. Albert Ball noticed twenty enemy aeroplanes, divided into three groups. He advanced towards the first group, which contained seven machines, and fired on them at a distance of ten yards. The first German wavered, wheeled and fell. He then threw himself upon the others, firing two volleys at them. The first Boche took fire and fell. The others attempted to escape, but our pilot immediately started in pursuit and followed them until he had discharged his last cartridge, one of the enemy machines falling on a house in a village. Ball then returned for more munition, came back to the charge, and attacked three more aeroplanes, which he put out of action; then, having no more petrol, was obliged to return to his base with his machine disabled.

Attacks on trains are very popular with the R.F.C. In spite of the bad weather Lieut. Owen Tudor Boyd one day descended to within 850 metres in order to drop bombs on a passing train. Lieut. Gordon Kidd descended from 2,200 metres to 300 for the pleasure of dropping a bomb on a munition train, which caught fire and blocked the line with wreckage. Lieut. Taylor derailed a troop train. Lieut. Gordon Gould, attacked during a reconnaissance, was wounded in the leg. In spite of the intense pain he brought down one enemy machine, severely damaged another, and then calmly continued his appointed work.

FIGHTING AGAINST BIG ODDS.

Captain Gerald Dixon Spain one day observed four enemy machines. He attacked three one after the other and put them to flight, the fourth in the meantime being engaged by another Englishman. The following day he fought two enemies, brought one down, forced the other to recede, continuing his successful career by again bringing down a Boche the next day. Lieut. Cope Evans, during one flight, conquered four German machines, crashing them to earth.

Another great feat was accomplished by an aviator named MacLaren. Flying over an enemy aerodrome, he noticed a machine about to rise. Pilot and observer were in their places, mechanicians held the wings. The Englishmen came gaily down to within 30 yards and dropped a bomb. Aeroplane, pilot, observer and mechanicians were pulverised, but MacLaren went serenely on his bombing way, set fire to a hangar and destroyed the Fokkers it contained.

Among the many heroic exploits of our Allies there is one which would have inspired the admiration of Edgar Poe. An English aeroplane was soaring 3,000 metres above German territory on reconnoitring bent. Suddenly a shell burst near it, killing the pilot instantly, severely damaging the machine, but not injuring the observer Lieut. Howey in any way. The aeroplane tipped nose downwards and fell 2,000 yards, Howey during this terrific fall performing a veritable gymnastic feat. He succeeded in slipping from his place to that of his comrade, unclasped his dead hands, sat upon his knees, and, in spite of the appalling situation, seized the control-lever, and in a miraculous manner righted his machine just at the moment it reached the earth after a veritable plunge to death. Howey was taken prisoner, but he was uninjured.



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FINEST OLD

BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

SHORTHAND WRITER wanted.
Apply by letter.
Box 88.
C/o CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed SUPERINTENDENT for THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY at this Port as from the 1st instant.
By Order of the Managing Directors.
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1401

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),
on
THURSDAY,
the 11th January, 1917, at noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE RACING SADDLE
ONE POLO SADDLE
ONE WEIGHT CLOTH &c. &c.
Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1404

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 12 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for election of
BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS,
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.
Terms :—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

3.45 p.m.—Sanitary Board Meeting.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11 :—
10.30—Auction of a Miscellaneous Stock (Singlets, Sweaters, Shirts, Socks etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SATURDAY, Jan. 13 :—
Saiyingpun School Prize Giving.
11 a.m.—Ellis Kadoorie School's Prize Giving.
2 p.m. Cricket :—H.K. C.C. v. Kowloon on H.K. C.C. ground.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17 :—
Diocesan School Prize Giving.
Noon.—Presentation of Prizes by Lady May at Belilios Public School.
SATURDAY, Jan. 20 :—
Noon.—Auction of R. C. "Kung Ting', at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
TUESDAY, Jan. 23 :—
Chinese New Year.
General Holiday
THURSDAY, Jan. 25 :—
Burns' Night.
FRIDAY, Jan. 26 :—
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27 :—
Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1917.

WEATHER AND WAR.

THOUGH the cables tell us that the weather is interfering with operations at the front, they indicate nevertheless a very considerable amount of activity on all fronts. Not only has there been very heavy fighting on the heights and in the Valleys in the Rumanian theatre for weeks past, but we are told of attacks by one side or the other at various parts of the long Russian line, from Riga to the Carpathians; of an Italian advance in Carso, and of much activity on the Franco-British line. Professor POLLARD (Professor of English History in the University of London,) who has written a good deal on the subject of the war, commenting some weeks ago in the fact that the Press Correspondents in France were permitted to telegraph "the remarkable discovery that October is the wettest month of year," remarked that it was a bit of information which can also be found in Whitaker. He added: "One can discover, by the same exhaustive research, that December is the driest, and that the six months from December to May (inclusive) are without exception drier than the six months from June to November. But one cannot deduce from these facts the comforting moral which the correspondents in France imply, that those six months from December to May are more propitious for an offensive campaign than the six from June to November. For the state of the ground depends as much upon sunshine and wind as upon the rainfall, and the comparative absence of sunshine in winter justifies the popular impression and the military view that summer and autumn are better for active warfare than winter and spring." But the war experiance of the last three months, especially in the south-east of Europe, shows that the weather factor in the war has little effect on German plans, and the moral of it seems to be that we shall not necessarily have to wait until the summer comes for the big operations which are expected to bring the end of the war into sight.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

IN spite of German submarine "frightfulness" and notwithstanding the scarcity of shipping for the carrying trade owing to the commandeering of British steamers for military purposes, the trade returns of the United Kingdom last year show a larger total (for Imports and Exports combined) than has ever been recorded before. The total exceeds £1,555,000,000 which is £150,000,000 higher than the previous record, which was reached in 1913. While the enormous increase in the Imports is more than responsible for this beating of the previous record, it is noteworthy that the Exports, amounting as they did, to £506,546,212, had never equalled this total before 1907, and in the intervening seven years before the outbreak of war, they twice fell below that mark, namely in 1908 and 1909. We do not overlook that allowance must be made, of course, for the fact that in these comparisons money value is expressed and that the rise in prices has affected these money values, but even so, these figures constitute a splendid reply to the German boasts as to what damage they have been able to do to British trade by submarine warfare. A recent American trade review notes the fact that the British export of cotton and woollen goods, for example, was showing a rapid increase in quantities, and it says: "In a state of war, importing her raw cotton at very high prices from the United States, England is holding her old foreign trade in cotton piece goods. We have hardly touched it competitively. We sell the cotton as before and British labour converts it into fabrics as before for the markets of the world." Facts like these constitute a remarkable tribute to Great Britain's staying power, while the volume of the trade is in itself a sufficient comment on the ineffectiveness of the German attempt to blockade the United Kingdom by submarine "frightfulness."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were 69 cases of small pox in the Colony last week and 40 deaths.

A matinee in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Society is being given at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow.

Our report of the Hongkong Polic Reserve Assault-at-Arms is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

Mr. E. Irving, Director of Education, will distribute the Prizes to the pupils of St. Joseph's College to-morrow.

A Manila paper says it is "almost assured" that Olongapo is to be abandoned as a naval base in favour of Cavite.

The Hongkong and China Gas Co. notifies a reduction of 20 cents per 1000 cubic feet in the price of the Gas from February 1st next.

The thermometer at some parts of the Peak this morning was down to 35 degrees. To-day has been the coldest day of the winter season so far.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr, who has been acting as superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Hongkong since the death of the Hon. Mr. Hewett, C.M.G., has now been confirmed in that position.

A series of Religious Lectures is to be given in The Helena May Institute. The first will be to-morrow afternoon (Tuesday) at 5.30, when the Bishop of Victoria will lecture on "How we got our Bible." The meeting is open to all women.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn is to lecture on "British Malay" at the Union Church Lecture Hall on Wednesday at 9 p.m., under the auspices of the Union Church Guild. Non-members are always welcome at the lectures given in connection with the Guild.

Great progress continues to be made by a very large staff with the vaccination of the Chinese against small-pox. It will be noticed from the St. John Ambulance Brigade Orders, published in another column, that the members of this Brigade are taking a very active part in the work.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		3.30 p.m.
Banks	$ 700	buyers
Unions	910	sellers
Indos Def.	124	buyers
China Sugars	128	buyers
Whaives	86	buyers
Docks	126½	buyers
West Points	82	sellers
Cements	11.65	buyers
H'kong Tramways	7	sales
Ewos	Tls. 145	nom. div
Tronohs	31/6	nominal.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

HONOURS DEGREE IN ENGINEERING.

At the Degree Examinations held last June in the University of Hongkong, the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Engineering awarded degrees to twelve engineering undergraduates. They also decided that the opinion of London examiners should be accepted as to whether the work of three of these undergraduates was of the standard necessary for an honours degree in the University of London.

The awards were made by Professors Stephen Dixon, M.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., and T. Mather, F.R.S., M.I.E.E., examiners in Engineering subjects in the London University, and have now come to hand.

The Examiners state that Mr. Foo Ping Sheung "has reached the standard required at the University of London B.Sc. Examination for First Class Honours" and that Messrs. Tang Ying Lam and Leung Nai Hang have reached the standard of Second Class Honours with "very good marks" and "good marks" respectively.

MILITARY CROSS FOR ANOTHER HONGKONG BOY.

LT. JOHN PAUL JORDAN DECORATED.

Dr. G. P. Jordan informs us that his nephew, Sec.-Lieut. (Temp. Lt.) John Paul Jordan, R.A. ("Johnnie"), has been decorated with the Military Cross.

Sec.-Lieut. Jordan has been "somewhere in France" for the last ten months. In *The Times* of the 15th November the following occurs, under "Military Cross" honours:—"Sec.-Lieut. (temp. Lt.) John Paul Jordan, R.A. As F.O.O. he followed close behind the infantry and established telephonic communication with his battery, though his O.P. was blown in and his wire cut several times. Throughout the day he sent in valuable information."

Lieutenant Jordan was the eldest son of the late Mr. Paul Jordan, and he is a nephew of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.

HONGKONG HEROS WHO HAVE FALLEN.

In the course of a sermon preached by the Bishop of Victoria at the War Intercession service at St. John's Cathedral yesterday his lordship said: To-day we think of those who have died for us, and particularly of those who have gone from Hongkong and been killed in action. The following, I fear, is an incomplete list:—

From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—J. E. Gresson, R. G. Munro, C. C. F. Cunningham and J. O. Bone.

From Messrs. Gilman & Co.—C. N. G. Walker.

From the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A. C. E. Elborough.

From the Police.—E. G. Pointing, P. B. Gardner, H. G. Wakeford, A. W. Allchurch; and —— Coote.

From the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.—F. M. Soares, A. B. Shewan, L. O. Collins, A. Hirst, K. R. Forde, E. Cruickshank and W. H. Church.

I hope in course of time we shall have a tablet erected in this Church to the abiding memory of those who have gone from Hongkong and laid down their lives for their country.

[One name missing from the above list is that of H. E. Victor who was a member of the Volunteer Reserve.]

JAPAN'S LOAN TO BRITAIN.

Mr. McKenna, replying to Mr. Watt in the House of Commons on December 4th, said: I am glad to have this opportunity to inform the House that an agreement was signed last week with the Japanese Financial Commissioner in London on behalf of certain Japanese banks which have undertaken to issue British Exchequer bonds of the value of 100,000,000 yen to the public in Japan. The loan will have a currency of three years, and will be issued at par, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The loan is designed to assist us in meeting liabilities in the United States of America by taking advantage of the favourable rate of exchange in Tokyo with that country. The whole proceeds of the loan will be at once remitted to New York. The House, I am sure, will greatly appreciate the valuable assistance which our Allies have thus afforded us. (Cheers.)

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The Club on Saturday in a match played on the Club Ground won an easy victory over the Civil Service. Scores:—

CLUB.

T. E. Pearce, c and b Marley	38
F. Sutton, b Hamilton	4
F. W. S. Evans, c Hamilton, b Bird	30
R. M. Austin, b Marley	0
Lt. Col. Morgan, c Marley, b Hamilton	31
H. E. Muriel, c Sara, b Marley	11
H. H. Tayler, b Hamilton	3
M. M. Maas, not out	32
F. D. Bisseker, not out	4
Extras	5
Total (for seven wkts.)	158

J. Glaister and P. Jacks did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	9	6	33	1
Hamilton	13	0	43	3
Marley	7	0	52	3
Edmunds	3	0	19	0
Hon. C. Severn	2	0	6	0

CIVIL SERVICE.

P. T. Lamble, b Glaister	9
E. W. Hamilton, l.b.w., b Tayler	3
W. Dawson, c Glaister, b Tayler	3
G. E. Marley, c Austin, b Glaister	0
C. Sara, b Tayler	1
R. E. O. Bird, not out	30
G. Alderman, b Pearce	9
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Bisseker, b Maas	8
S. Tacchi, b Maas	13
G. Edmonds, b Maas	1
Hon. C. Severn, b Pearce	0
Extras	11
Total	88

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Glaister	7	2	25	2
Tayler	8	5	20	3
Pearce	3	0	11	2
Maas	3.2	0	21	3

FOOTBALL.

H.K. VOLUNTEERS v. K.S.L.I.—A good game in the United Services League match on Saturday resulted in victory for the Volunteers by 2 goals to 1. The scoring was done by McTavish and Stalker for the Volunteers and by Braddock for the Shropshires.

Navy v. R.G.A.—This match resulted in a win for the Navy by two goals to *nil*. The result is particularly interesting because of the fact that this is the first match won this season by the Navy and they have won it against the team which stands at the top of the League table. Palmer and Hutchinson scored the goals.

A 2nd Division match was played on Saturday between the R.E. (Res.) v. Kowloon, resulting in a win for the former by one goal to *nil*.

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

Writing with reference to the recent notification of the post-office department of the colonial government of Hongkong that Postal Union rates would in future obtain between British post offices in China and the United Kingdom as well as the rest of the world, the United States Consul-General George E. Anderson says:—

The chief significance of the announcement lies in the fact that the alternative of this increase in rates was the suspension or abolishment of all British post offices in China, and it therefore involved the entire policy of foreign postal agencies in China. The United States has never adopted the policy of establishing its own post offices in the open ports of China with the single exception of Shanghai, where conditions were such and where American interests were such that that course was considered necessary, and where the American post office, operating on domestic rates with the Universal States and the Philippines, has become self-sustaining. The establishment of other offices would have been practicable at all times—notably at Amoy, whence most of the Chinese in the Philippines come, and where a well-established postal business would have resulted almost immediately—but in other ports the matter has received scant consideration.

CHANGE IN RATES WILL HELP CHINESE SERVICE.

The British postal agencies in China have come to represent such a loss that the burden will no longer be carried. Under the organisation of the British postal system, these offices are under the control of the Hongkong post office. Until about four years ago their operation was actually under Hongkong post-office accounts and all losses were made good from the earnings of the post office here. Since that time they have been operated by the Hongkong post office but on separate account, the loss being met by the British post office. The burden of these extra services to the Hongkong establishment at times has been very heavy. The service of mail to Great Britain and continental Europe by way of Siberia is maintained by the Hongkong office at a loss of about $35,000 gold a year. The colony's share of the mail subvention paid the P. and O. Steamship Company also is a heavy burden. However, in most years the Hongkong post office is self-sustaining.

The entry of China into the International Postal Union also is a notable factor in the postal situation of the country at the present time. It is much to the interest of China that all foreign postal agencies in Chinese ports be abolished; and with the continued improvement being made in the Chinese postal service, this is likely to become a live question in the near future, especially since it appears that most foreign postal agencies are operated at a loss. In the meanwhile, the increase in rates in the British post offices brings the charges there to a level with the charges of the Chinese post office for foreign service and thus gives the Chinese post office a chance to compete with the British offices on equal terms. Aside from the single agency of the United States at Shanghai, it is generally understood that Japan is the only nation operating its postal agencies in China at a profit.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

FULL TEXT.

Following is the full text of President Wilson's peace note, as presented to the Belligerent Powers. It was presented to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs by the American Minister, Dr Reinsch, for the information of the Chinese Government. The Note was presented to all neutrals for their information, and is as follows:—

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to your Government a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that your Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is in fact in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this, and against aggression of selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and the Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world, of the peril of wrong and violence, is as great as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilisation itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilised world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same thing on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either severally avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world.

GN

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1915-16.

PRESENT CONDITION OF SHIPBUILDING.

In few industries has the effect of the war been more widespread and far-reaching than in the domain of shipping. The disappearance from the high seas of the merchant fleets of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the continued losses of allied and neutral shipping, combined with the enormous demands which the war has made upon the available tonnage, produced a shortage which has stimulated the building of ships in every country free to engage in ship construction. In the United Kingdom, merchant shipbuilding is still seriously restricted by the necessity for the production of war vessels of various kinds; and, although there has recently been some acceleration in the rate of progress in the construction of vessels, the output remains far below that of normal times. In neutral countries, and particularly in the United States of America, every effort has been, and is being, made, by means of the extension of existing plants and the creation of new establishments, to cope with the increasing demand for tonnage. That a large measure of success has attended these efforts is evident from the fact that there is now being built under the inspection of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, with a view to classification, a larger amount of shipping than has ever been recorded in the history of the Society, namely—820 vessels of 2,282,709 tons. It is gratifying to the Committee to receive this world-wide testimony to the efficiency of the Society's inspection, whilst the fact that this immense volume of shipping is being built to the highest standard of classification must be a source of satisfaction not only to the Owners and Builders of the vessels but also to the Underwriters and Merchants concerned.

VESSELS CLASSED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK.

At the close of the year ended 30th June, 10,032 merchant vessels, registering over 23 million tons gross, held classes assigned by the Committee of Lloyd's Register. These figures, large as they are, show a falling off from the high water mark of the previous year, thus reflecting the heavy losses which have been occasioned by the war.

PLANS OF VESSELS PASSED DURING 1915-16.

During the year under review, the Committee passed the plans of 742 vessels, representing 2,375,500 tons of shipping, to be built under the Society's survey with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, as compared with plans of 732 vessels, of 1,715,500 tons, for the previous twelve months.

NEW VESSELS CLASSED DURING 1915-16.

The Committee assigned classes to 562 new vessels, of 790,209 tons, of which 356 were steamers, or motor vessels, of a tonnage of 789,688, and 6 were sailing vessels, of 521 tons. Of the total, 414,462 tons, or about 52¼ per cent., were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 397,852 tons, Dominions 16,606 tons); and 375,747 tons, or about 47½ per cent., for other countries.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

VACCINATION DUTY.

During the week ending January 13th public vaccination duty will be carried out as below:—

Y.M.C.A. Division (at Y.M.C.A. Headquarters):

Monday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Lc.-Corporal Wei Kan, Privates Kwok Kwai Fong, Fung Tung, Chan Sin Chor and Foon Sai So.

Tuesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Sergeant So Siu On, Privates Hung Wan Sang, Poon Yi Wai and Leung Wing Chor.

Wednesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Sergeant Ho Loison, Privates Chan Wang, Poon Yun Sang and Ng Ping Nam.

Thursday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Privates Lo Kwok Fi, Cheng Yiu and An. Hon Kwong.

Friday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Lc.-Corporal Seto Chung, Privates Ho Hoi Loung, Mak Siu Ting and Mak Fui Chi.

Saturday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Sergeant So Siu On, Privates Ho Tso Siu, Tsang Kon Sang and Chiu Fu Sang.

Victoria Division (at No. 16, Ewo St., ground floor):

Daily, 11 a.m.-2 p.m., Private Colin Mackenzie, Lo Cheung Ip.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
Officer in Charge of District.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

A POSSIBILITY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In view of the possibility of Germany meditating a blow at France through Switzerland, it is noteworthy that, according to Paris correspondents, the French Government has recently renewed assurances to the Swiss Government that France will strictly respect Swiss neutrality.

NEW SUBMARINE VILLANY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

The *Telegraaf* reports that a Dutch ship returning from the Dutch East Indies received a distress signal in the Bay of Biscay. She proceeded to the spot and found a German submarine there not in the least distressed. The commander of the submarine was most disappointed at the arrival of a Dutch instead of an English steamer.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The following steamers have been sunk:—

Helgoy (Norwegian).
Tsirgopinas (Greek).

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES EXONERATED.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.

The report of an investigation of the Militia Departments respecting the sale of ammunition to the Admiralty completely exonerates Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, who recently resigned office as Minister of Militia and Defence.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

TRADE QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Discussing the Raj's investigations in regard to post-war trade *The Times* remarks that some limitations will be required regarding the way in which minerals may be dealt with after extraction, in order to prevent their being used against us in war. With regard to shipping, it points out that India is able to bargain for fair treatment since she may prohibit or restrict the employment of Lascars on alien ships.

In regard to tariff problems *The Times* says that in view of the possibility of dumping after the war it is necessary to consider the effect of a heavy or moderate duty on enemy imports and a preferential tariff, graded according to the country of origin.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

GREAT REVIVAL FORECASTED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Bedford, forecasted a great revival of agriculture as a result of the war. He appealed to farmers to produce all they could for man and beast. He intended to establish clubs for growing potatoes and for keeping pigs, with the help of the Treasury.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

ENEMY REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

An Austrian official report states: The Austro-Hungarians and Germans captured several hills near Mountfaltricanu.

We repelled a strong advance on the north-east of Kirlibabe, taking 700 prisoners.

GERMANS AND BRAILA.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A wireless German official report states:—The Russians destroyed most of the factories in the town before abandoning Braila.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

USEFUL WORK ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We seized, and, after repulsing a counter-attack, consolidated two posts to the north of Beaumont Hamel.

We successfully raided, in the daytime, a wide front south-east of Arras, and penetrated as far as the third line, destroying many dug-outs and doing much damage to the enemy's defences.

We have taken 240 prisoners in minor actions since Christmas.

Our aeroplanes bombed a number of places of military importance behind the enemy's lines, with good results.

SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY WORK ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

A communiqué states:—

There were violent artillery duels in the afternoon in the region of Paschendael.

Our artillery successfully bombarded enemy organisations on the Somme front.

An enemy *coup-de-main* at Butte Mesnil, Maisons, Champagne and Arracourt was frustrated by our fire.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY "SEVERELY HANDLED."

LONDON, Jan. 8.

An East African official report states: Pursuing the retreating enemy in the Rufiji Valley we occupied a camp on the Tshogowali River and reached Kibambawe, on the north bank of the Rufiji, the enemy holding the south bank. The enemy was severely handled.

In the Mgeta Valley our Mkalinso force attacked small approaching parties, taking prisoners and capturing considerable supplies. We engaged, to the east of Mfirika, the enemy retreating towards Mahenge.

(Continued on Page 3.)

BURIED SECURITIES FOR SALE ABROAD.

GERMAN BANKS BEHIND SCHEME.

Commissioner Faralicq, of the French Secret Service, has reported that a far-reaching organization of German banks to market abroad securities and coupons which disappeared from the invaded districts and cities of Northern France and Belgium has been disclosed by inquiries into the case of Geobran Rabbat, a Syrian banker, arrested at Geneva.

Rabbat was charged with having in his possession a quantity of Russian, Serbian and French Government stock taken by Germans in occupied territory. He formerly was a banker at Rue Lafitte, Paris. The French Government heard of Rabbat's operations through the sale for 20,000f. of coupons of Russian bonds belonging to Mr. Aumignon, who buried them in a garden at Termes, in the Ardennes, before the arrival there of the Germans.

Commissioner Faralicq reported that his inquiries had convinced him the organization is in direct relation with German banks.

The Swiss and French police already have seized in different places in both countries papers the examination of which will require a month. It is stated that coupons on securities valued at about 20,000,000f. already have been cashed by unwitting buyers.

One man, Loret y Soler, a Spaniard, has been arrested on the Swiss border. In a double bottomed trunk in his possession were, it is charged, Argentine and Spanish securities worth 317,000f.

HIGHER WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Partly in consequence of enemy submarine activities, but also, because of a congestion in the marine insurance market here, says the writer of the London letter in the "Birmingham Post," war risk rates, I learn, have been advanced during the past few weeks, and several syndicates at Lloyd's temporarily have given up business of the kind. On traffic to the Americas, as well as to Australasia and the Far East, by the Cape or Panama, the premium generally quoted now is 40s. per cent., or nearly double the figure asked a month ago. To Mediterranean ports, and destinations beyond Suez through the Suez Canal, as much as 100s. per cent. is being charged, while American steamers crossing the North Atlantic routes cannot be covered under 20s., as compared with the previous rate of 15s. The vessels of other neutral countries are, however, now paying higher rates than British boats, which are considered to have come very well out of the recent attacks on shipping. In the event of the resumption much threatened from inspired "hyphenated" quarters in America of German submarine operations near New York, the interesting suggestion is put forward that more use should be made of Canadian ports, since trade through these could be protected without the danger of international complications.

THE SIBERIAN EXPRESS.

IMPROVEMENT WANTED.

In a letter to the "Rech" a writer calls attention to the necessity for a number of improvements in the trans-Siberian express service if the latter wishes to justify its claim to be regarded as a modern and convenient, as well as the shortest, route between West and East. A recent journey from Petrograd via Harbin and Dairen to Shanghai, thence to Japan, and via Vladivstock back to Petrograd, affords him occasion to make several observations about the Siberian express, which sets out once a week both from Petrograd and Vladivostock.

To begin with, it is almost impossible to obtain a ticket for this train even two weeks ahead without having direct access to a Ministry, inasmuch as on the train by which I, at least, had to travel, there was only one first-class coach (eight small coupes and four in the mixed coach), of which one was allotted to the chef de train and two others were also occupied by officials. In the majority of the other sections were passengers bound for near stations (Viatka—Perm), beyond which these places remained empty. Is it fitting to give places to such short-distance passengers to the detriment of those bound for remote points?

Since nine days must be spent in the train, the question of catering is one of no small importance. For this purpose there is a restaurant car. The task of the caterer is far from an easy one, especially that of obtaining fresh provisions throughout the journey. This problem could be lightened if, along the entire line, the buffets were leased to one and the same person, on the easiest terms, or, still better, gratis; but, seeing that passengers for nine days at a stretch are wholly at the caterer's mercy, since as a rule at intermediate stations the buffets do not function, it is essential that the greatest care should be taken to guarantee the quality of the food which he supplies. Stale sterlet or game that has been kept in refrigerators all winter should be unconditionally excluded, and game should be allowed only when it is absolutely fresh. The requirements of hygiene are equally necessary as regards the scrupulous cleanliness of the kitchen and of the restaurant attendants, who at present are clad in dirty liveries, their hands unwashed, and their nails black! For the convenience of passengers the restaurant car ought to be placed not at one end of the train, but in the centre. This is particularly important seeing that the bath is installed in the same car, to reach which at present one must pass through all the other cars, the restaurant included. Owing to the present inconvenient arrangement, the majority are obliged to forgo the bath, which, moreover, is frequently out of order.

Another defect is inadequate ventilation. The windows lack net-screens to keep out the coal dust, so that the passenger must either close the windows and submit to being stifled by overheated, impure air, or open the windows and soil his clothes and the coupe with soot. On Japanese trains on the South Manchuria Railway electric fans are installed, not only in the restaurant car, but also in every coupe. These fans can be turned on and off at the passenger's option, at any hour, to the inestimable enhancement of his physical comfort during summer travel. On the Siberian express, on the contrary, there is only one (electric) ventilator, and that in the restaurant car, and great persistence is necessary to induce the attendants to set it in motion. As a rule the answer is, "It's out of order," or "The current's insufficient" (in the day time, too), and generally one observes a desire to conserve the electricity. The lavatories on the Siberian express are not supplied with separate taps for hot and cold water. Then, the water is usually dirty; there are no towels and soap, so that unless the passenger possesses his own, he cannot enjoy a wash. The water stored on the Siberian Railway is not only not filtered, but is not even passed through gauze, so that it is always dirty, frequently clogs the pipes, etc. Why are there not on these trains women specially employed to keep the coupes tidy and to dust several times a day? Why, in lieu of carpets, which constitute hotbeds of dust, dirt, and infection, cannot we have linoleum, which is both cheaper and more durable?

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS CONTRASTED.

The outlay required for the aforesaid improvements is too insignificant to merit discussion. How is it that on entering the South Manchuria express you are literally charmed by every convenience? The equipment of the lavatories is ideal; the organisation of the restaurant car, the entire service, the attendants, who astonish you with the cleanliness of their hands and clothing (white)—in general, the whole environment; the more than excellent dinner, faultlessly cooked and served—all these details are so well thought out that involuntarily one asks oneself the question:—Is all this possible in a restaurant car? It is rather more appropriate for the most fashionable Paris restaurant! And the forethought of the attendants, their readiness to oblige, and, above all, their tidiness! Why is all this found among our "now Allies and not among us?" Incidentally (concludes the writer), the Japanese delegates were given places, in a car with gas illumination; moreover, the gas gave out half-way, and our honourable guests had to travel in the dim light of candles.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

THE DAYLIGHT LONDON RAID.

It is really surprising how little commotion was caused on Tuesday by the raid of a German Taube on London. I was quite near the locality visited, but like most other people I was entirely unaware of the occurrence until the newspapers came out with the news.

Ever since, the feeling has been one of curiosity as to the next development; not apprehension at all. The success of our French Allies, however, in bringing the raider down on its return journey, has roused a great wave of enthusiasm, augmented by the feats of our own flying men in destroying two Zeppelins which raided the north east and midlands the night before. Germany is indeed finding the attacks on this 'tight little island' an expensive and hazardous thing, and her bile rises in proportion, for we see in the German papers a fresh explosion of 'Gott strafe England' passion.

These occurrences are helpful to the Cabinet, which has been subjected to considerable criticism. The fact is that the men in the clubs consider there is too much of the hand-to-mouth, opportunist attitude about the Government. Former blunders have passed out of comment, present methods are subjected to searching scrutiny, and the opinion is freely expressed that but for the Cabinet the war would have been over long ago. This, of course, is all spoken without the inner knowledge that the Government has, and as a well-known Peer said to me last week, "One ought not to criticise in a grave crisis like this unless the criticism is constructive, and it very seldom is."

In France there is a party that is even dissatisfied with General Joffre, and in Germany even Hindenburg hero-worship seems to be losing its savour. So in England it is not surprising that there are signs of over-strain, combined with the determination resulting from the knowledge that we are at close grips from now to the finish.

The renewed coal-struggle in Wales, which is about to be settled by Government intervention once more, was at once seized upon by pro-Germans, and soon we had pacifists down there, attempting to make capital out of the local strife, but they were soon squashed by the patriotic miners. The incident has shown, however, how keen the enemy and his friends are to make use of every straw that floats their way.

LEADERSHIP.

I understand that if for any cause a successor to General Sir Douglas Haig has to be found, the choice will fall on Lord Cavan, rather than General Hubert Gough. Lord Cavan had a long conversation with the King when on leave the other day. He is 51, idolised by the Guards, and is credited with having done fine work in France.

SMALLER MEALS.

We are already beginning to eat bread made from the regulation flour, and I predict that it will be all to our benefit, for those who have used Standard bread for years cannot return to that made from white flour.

As a result of considerable agitation, also, and conferences between Mr. Runciman and hotel managers, the menus at hotels and restaurants are being simplified. The King has set the example in simple living, and leading Society people have followed suit. The chief extravagance has been on the part of officers and their lady friends, and General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, has now met that by calling the hotel managers together and giving them a real heart to heart talk, at the same time fixing a scale of charges that will make the luxurious temptations of the table at the more expensive West End hotels a matter of impossible achievement.

By the time you get this you can picture us having made our frugal Christmas arrangements, much to the relief of many a housewife, to whom Christmas has usually been a season of enormous effort to cope with the general custom of over-eating. We shall most of us have our Christmas plum pudding, but owing to the scarcity of birds, there will be an absence of turkeys and geese from many homes.

A GALLANT AVIATOR.

Yesterday I talked with Lieutenant Louis Noel, the distinguished French aviator who recently flew from Salonica to Bucharest with despatches from General Sarrail to the King of Rumania—a distance of 400 miles, covered in five hours—and drooped bombs on Sofia on the way.

He has served on three fronts and has been decorated with the French orders of the Legion d'Honneur, Medaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre, with five palms, the Serbian order of the White Eagle, and the Russian order of the Cross of St. George.

Before the war he was a prominent figure at Hendon, where his longest flight lasted a little over an hour. No wonder he smiles at the flights of those days and describes them as 'mere play,' for his last flight on reconnaissance work in the Balkans lasted over seven hours. After leaving Hendon, on the outbreak of the war, he joined the French air service and served first on the Western line of the Western front and then on the Eastern line. For the past year he has been in the Balkans, doing highly important reconnaissance work, and such has been his prowess that he wears on his wrist a treasured watch bearing the initials of the donor—General Joffre.

In spite of this, like most airmen, he is most modest, and speaks of his experiences lightly. 'One gets used to anything,' he says. In all he has had sixteen air encounters, and the certain defeats of the Boche aviators he engaged a goodly proportion of that number: in others it is uncertain where they came down and what was their condition.

He tells me flying in the Balkans is very difficult in winter, owing to the strong wind currents at high elevations that are apt to carry you up or suddenly down, no matter what you try. Once, last January, he fell from 10,000 feet to 4,000 feet, in this way, at a frightful speed, but was able to keep his balance in the end.

On the trip to Bucharest he had good weather and saw splendid views of the Austrian coast as he went. In the Rumanian capital he was received by the King and Queen and the Premier and was given a great ovation by the populace. After four days he started back and just after passing Sofia the weather suddenly turned very bad. To make matters worse, just as he was twenty miles from the French lines, with a big range of mountains in between, his engine broke down. There was nothing for it but to dive down through the clouds and chance the landing, though he was fearful of being taken prisoner. 'Death' says he 'is a small thing—but being taken prisoner is a nightmare to me.' He saw the tops of the mountains about 100 feet only below him as he skimmed down, and he could discern the Bulgarians running below, but fortunately he managed to fly, at a low elevation, into the French lines.

"Your flying men" he told me "are simply splendid, but they should be allowed more scope for their initiative, and not be subjected to such cast-iron instructions. When I think of the work of your boys who fight the Zeppelins in the dark nights I take off my hat to them in salutation of their courage. I know their pluck well, for I have worked with them, and when the war is over I shall come back to England. But for the present there is no time for more than a brief leave, and very soon I go back to fight for England and for France."

SUGAR SHORTAGE.

Owing to the shortage of sugar and the fact that provision dealers will only sell a pound of sugar if certain quantities of other goods are bought at the same time, many of the poorer people have been compelled to resort to the use of golden syrup and cane sugar, or "jaggery," as it is termed in London, for sweetening their tea. I am told that these are more economical, for an egg-spoonful of syrup will sweeten a breakfast cup of tea, and a tea-spoonful of "jaggery" will be as efficacious as two lumps of sugar, though it takes longer to dissolve. The drawback is that both these expedients turn the liquid a darker shade than sugar. Housewives, however, have discovered that two pounds of golden syrup will take the place of three pounds of sugar, while "jaggery" answers all right for cooking purposes.

EMPLOYING GERMAN PRISONERS.

At last we are to make some use of the German prisoners we have in this country. They are to be used on the land chiefly and the plans are considerably advanced. Some farmers are ready to give them a trial, but the difficulty is to accommodate agricultural workers, working in gangs. There is work for them, however, in road work and afforestation. Of course the Germans have been employing prisoners, under very harsh conditions, for a long time. We have been restrained by a variety of reasons, chiefly sentimental.

Our interned Huns, especially at the Islington camp, from which three men escaped the other day (two have since been recaptured) are doing very nicely thank you, and no complaints. Nor should there be any, for they are comfortably lodged, well-fed, and have no end of liberties in visitors and so forth. And every now and then a case comes to light where one or more of them has been allowed out for a day, ostensibly on business, and has been slipped home for an hour or two, quite unattended. That extent of leniency would, I think, be very hard to beat, and only the fierce light of newspaper publicity is putting a curb on it.

WINTER CHILLS.

Apart from the military demands, the staffs of our big establishments are being thinned at present by a very sharp epidemic of a new form of influenza. It starts with a day or two of deep depression, then sharp pains creep in, followed by nausea and prostration. The weather changes from hour to hour, adding to the risks, and some offices are almost denuded of workers. Fortunately it only lasts a few days, but it leaves the victims weak and listless.

There are a few people home from the East on leave just now and they are suffering perhaps more than the rest. I have just seen one man from Singapore who caught it the moment he landed and he has been laid up ever since. November has been the wettest month for sixty years, and as I write it is raw and cold to an extreme degree, while overhead a heavy, smarting fog hangs dismally.

It is unfortunate that among the invalids are both Mr. Balfour and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe The latter arrived back for land service at the Admiralty at the beginning of the week and soon caught a chill. I have a card before me at this moment on which is pencilled in his own hand, in response to my inquiry, "I am very much better thanks; and hope soon to be quite fit again." Mr. Balfour also has influenza, but I am told is progressing favourably. At this critical juncture, however, it is unfortunate that the Admiralty should be shorn of its chiefs.

A QUAKER AVIATOR.

There is good fighting spirit in many a modern Quaker. They are by no means all conscientious objectors. One of the two Zeppelins brought down off the Norfolk coast this week was the loser in a fight with an aeroplane piloted by a member of a well-known family of Quakers. When the war broke out, owing to the peculiar sharpness of his eyesight, he was selected for special service as a look-out on a motor launch to "spot" mines off the coast. The strain to the eyes, however, resulted in temporary injury, and he had to give up duty in that capacity. A rest put him right again, and he joined the flying corps. While flying off Norfolk a week or two ago his engine broke down and his machine carried him into the sea, from which he was rescued just in time. The rescuer on that occasion now feels he has a share in the subjugation of the latest Zepp. I know myself of one Quaker family in the North that has sent six lads to the Army—for fighting service.

GIRL CLERKS.

Whatever may be the future for women in certain of the industries where they are now employed, it is not at all certain that employers will continue to use many of them as clerks after the war. I know of one firm which calculates that it is losing £50 a week on lost time by girl clerks, this being on account of late arrivals and days off, and not including time spent in everlasting washing of hands, talking, visiting other girls in other departments, and so forth. The girls seem zealous enough, but the one thing they don't seem able to do is to stick to one thing consistently all day through. In the Australian pay office in Westminster they are gradually being replaced by wounded soldiers.

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HONGKONG.

H.M.S. BLAKE PIER, 1.15 A.M.

Sunday, Jan. 14th.—No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners.

Sunday, Jan. 28th.—No. 4 Company.

Leave from these Practices will be permitted only on strict compliance with S.O.86.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.30 P.M.

Wednesday, Jan. 10th.—Class II. Examination (Inspector Gordon).

Thursday, Jan. 11th.—Staff Class (Chief Inspector Kerr). Also Class III (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Jan. 12th.—Class IV. (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).

Monday, Jan. 15th.—Class III Examination (Inspector Gerrard).

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF PORTUGAL.

No. 2 Company and the Band, on falling in at Queen's Statue at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, will proceed at once to the Victoria Theatre and attend the performance being held in aid of the Red Cross Society of Portugal. Seats have been reserved. In the event of the parade being cancelled by bad weather, members of this command will proceed individually, and in uniform, to the Theatre.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, Jan. 8th.—All Recruits.

Tuesday, Jan. 9th.—Maxim Gunners.

Wednesday, Jan. 10th.—All Recruits.

CYCLIST PATROLS.

A number of new machins having been presented to the Police Reserve a Cyclist Patrol Section is to be formed for duty on the Kowloon peninsula. Members may submit their names for selection to this office.

POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE.

Section Commanders who have not sent in their lists stating the number of copies required, as per personal letter from the undersigned, should do so without delay, and in any event not later than January 12th.

The Gazette Committee will meet at the D.S.P.'s office at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, January 8th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917, PART 1.

(1) Lists of men who passed Part II last year are posted on the notice board at Headquarters' Club. Company, Platoon and Section Commanders are required to make themselves familiar with same. These men will not be required to fire the preliminary course this year.

(2) All men who did not pass Part II last year are provisionally warned to attend and fire this year's Part I. as follows:—

H.M.S. TIGER PIER, 8.45 A.M.

Sunday, Jan. 14th.—No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police.

Sunday, Jan. 21st.—No. 2 Company.

Sunday, Jan. 28th.—No. 3 Company.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.
IN buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Formosan Line. SWATOW AND AMOY ETC.

"JOSHIN MARU" Tuesday. 9th Jan., at 8 a.m.

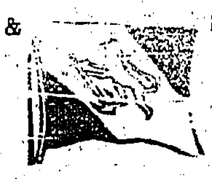
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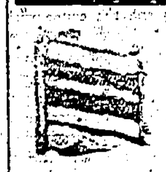
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Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1916. 1383

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

November 29.

MISCELLANEA.

Sir Hiram Maxim, in his last public appearance in Glasgow, nine months before the outbreak of war, said that "the aeroplane would do much to stop war altogether between the highly civilised nations of the world."

The rage for chocolates is reported to be rampant in Glasgow. A trade journal is authority for stating that 200 new confectionary shops have been opened in recent months. The increased wages of the girls at munitions is largely responsible for this increase, and of course large quantities of chocolates are sent to the front.

The Rev. Dr. D. D. Muir resigns from the Manchuria mission, in which he has worked for 20 years.

The other day I listened to a startling avowal made by the Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean. He was illustrating the awful consequences of the policy of planting public-houses chiefly in working class districts. He acknowledged to the audience that he was a smoker, but made it a rule to institute a six weeks' abstinence from the pipe in order that the habit should not master him. He confessed, however, that he could not carry out this arrangement with cigarettes and pipes lying about. Accordingly when it was to come into operation he handed over his tempters to his wife, who locked them up.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CASUALTIES.

Lieut. J. A. Gordon Cameron Cameron Highlanders, killed, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, 78 Grange Loan, Edinburgh, late of Penang.

Sec. Lieut. Alexander R. Murray, Highland Light Infantry, killed, was the son of Mr. James Murray, Secretary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, Glasgow, and of Mrs. Murray, Wilmore, Kelvinside. He was born at Chungking, West China, was educated at Watson's and Glasgow Academy, and gained the prize of the best all round athlete of 1915 at the Academy.

Sec. Lieut. Alexander N. Duffy, Stafford-shire Regiment, is reported missing. He held an appointment at Shanghai, and returned to take part in the war. His father is the Rev. Alexander Duffy, Maxwelltown Baptist Church, Dundee. The news was contained in a letter from the Acting Commanding Officer of his battalion, who stated that he had been acting as second in command for some time. "There is no reason to suppose that he was killed," states the writer, "though, knowing him as I do, I mind it hard to belive that he would allow himself or his men to become unwounded prisoners."

At Springburn Hospital, Glasgow, died of wounds, Pte. Norman N. Mackay, Seaforths, late of Sungei Krian Rubber Estate, F.M.S., son of Rev. N. N. MacKay, Glasgow, and grandson of Hugh Miller.

Sec. Lieut. Colin M. Gilray, Rifle Brigade, wounded in the head by shrapnel, is the Scottish Rugby Internationalist and captained the London Scottish during the season 1912-13. He is the second son of Professor Gilray, Dunedin, New Zealand, to be wounded, another son, David Masson Gilray, being wounded in Gallipoli.

ENGAGEMENTS.

A marriage has been arranged between David Alexander Tod, of Bracehead, Dunkeld, and Lady Helen Stewart Murray, second daughter of the Duke of Atholl.

The marriage of George Home Cook, younger son of the late Rodham Home Cook, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kobe, Japan, and Mrs. Cook, of Stramore, Altrincham, Cheshire, to Lilian, daughter of Major C. H. T. Byng-Hall, D.S.O., and Mrs. Byng-Hall, and granddaughter of the late General C. H. Hall, Indian Army, will take place on Saturday, December 16th, at St. James' Church, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

Major Richard Dalrymple Lauder, Royal Scots, youngest son of the late John Lauder, Colintou, and Margaret Hilda May, youngest daughter of Victor E. Hickman, of The Woodhouse, Wolverhampton.

OBITUARY.

George F. W. Callender, seventeenth and last laird of Ardkinglas, and of Craigforth, Stirlingshire, uncle of the Duke of Argyll, and representative of the ancient family of Campbell of Ardkinglas.

At Edinburgh, Mary Ann Fletcher, widow of James Fitzgerald Boyd, Hongkong, China.

Rev. Dr. Alexander R. MacEwan, Professor of Church History in the New College, Edinburgh, and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church.

WILLS AND ESTATES.

Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B., Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer—and afterwards Keeper of the Records of Scotland and Registrar-General: £113,350.

THE TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER AT CHEFOO.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Further details of this sad and terrible catastrophe which occurred near Chefoo on Christmas morning in too foundering of the s.s. "Hankaka Maru," are given by the correspondent of the "Shanghai Mercury," who writes:—

As soon as the news reached Chefoo Captain Wright (the Harbour Master) with two men from the Japanese Consulate proceeded to The Bluff in the Customs launch, followed by the agents, Messrs. Ching Kee and Co., in the s.s. "Yung Li" then in port. On landing they made for the stranded vessel which was ashore near the Finger Rock on the north side of The Bluff, some thousand yards off the coast.

The vessel then was not wholly submerged and signs were made for those on board to throw out a buoy with a line attached and let it drift towards the shore. It was estimated that at that time there were some 150 passengers crowded on the bridge which was then only partly submerged. After trying for some time and as no action was taken by these unfortunate people the party returned to the village on the south side of the Bluff to secure help, but although money was offered none of these hardy fishermen would attempt the rescue, as they said it was impossible for any boat to live in such a gale and it would simply be risking more lives if they attempted to render any assistance, so these poor people were left to their fate.

The s.s. "Hankaka Maru" was a strong little vessel of some 600 to 800 tons, and has done good service between this port and Dalny having been on this run for some years. On this trip she carried over 300 Chinese passengers, 2 Americans and her crew, all of which, as far as we now know, have been lost. She also carried the Siberian mail which was due here on Christmas morning. It is impossible to say just what time the vessel foundered but it must have been somewhere between 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock a.m.

Arctic weather has been our lot since last Saturday, with heavy gales, and snow storms such as have not visited us for some years, and it was in the teeth of such weather that the unfortunate "Hankaka Maru" was driven on to the rocks. The agents, who kindly gave me the above particulars, stated that as soon as the weather improved divers would be taken over, and everything possible would be done to recover the bodies and anything else on board of any value. The sufferings of those who were on the bridge in the face of such weather hoping against hope for rescue must have been indescribable. It is not often that such a catastrophe occurs so near to our port and the tidings has shed a pall over our Christmas festivities. We deeply sympathise with the owners and agents of this plucky little boat, who after weathering many a storm has now foundered right in sight of port.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvements in their general Health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak J. A. Plummer, Esq Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1916.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914. 1517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 13, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	550,000

BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 17, 1916.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Yen 48,000,000.0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ... " 30,000,000.0
RESERVE FUND " 20,800,000.0

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENLING
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO
Manager.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL } f60,000,000 = ($ 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL } f50,000,000 = ($ 4,166,000
RESERVE FUND } f 9,237,149 = ($ 769,763

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	BANGOOR,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEBING-TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1915.

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
Wo Cheong (D'Aguilar Street)
Hung Cheong (Kowloon.)

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including:—

Three Gramophones, Three Pianos, One Pianola and Records, Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, *Auctioneers.*

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1402

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FURNISHED, With immediate possession, No. 2, REDHILL, No. 121 The Peak, 5 Rooms.

Apply to— J. W. C. B.

c/o GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916. 1241

TO LET.

FLATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 891

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to— H. E. POLLOCK,

Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1172

TO LET.

NO. 48 Eglin Street.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Building.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

No. 21 Wong Nai Chong Road.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 43 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

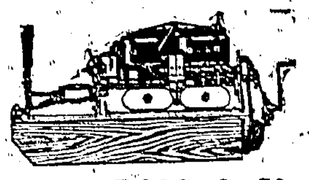
January 9th to 15th, 1917.

		High Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h m.	feet	h m.	feet
Mon.	9	0 30 a	7.6	6 40 a	0.3
		12 50 p	4.2	1 40 p	2.5
Tues.	10	1 10 a	7.6	7 12 a	0.3
		1 30 p	4.2	2 12 p	2.5
Wed.	11	1 50 a	7.4	7 42 a	0.5
		2 10 p	4.1	2 42 p	2.5
Thur.	12	2 30 a	7.1	8 12 a	0.8
		2 50 p	4.0	3 12 p	2.5
Fri.	13	3 10 a	6.7	8 42 a	1.2
		3 30 p	3.8	3 42 p	2.6
Sat.	14	3 50 a	6.2	9 12 a	1.6
		4 10 p	3.6	4 12 p	2.6
Sun.	15	4 30 a	5.7	9 42 a	2.1
		4 50 p	3.5	4 42 p	2.6

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price $13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, LD., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Persons requiring special information must apply at the Inquiry Counter in the Public Hall of the G. P. O.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:

To Canton, Fatshan, Chan Chuen and Whampoa } 2 cents for ½ ounce.

To Other Parts of China } 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.30	30.48	30.49
Temperature	52	42	47
Humidity	69	65	34
Direction of Wind	NNE	N	N
Force	2	2	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 7th 67
Lowest open air temperature on the 8th 41

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong, Observatory, Jan. 8, 1917.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 8, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire	2/4½
On demand	2/4 5/16
30 days' sight	2/4⅜
4 months' sight	2/4 9/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/5
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/5⅛

On Paris—

On demand	326½
Credits, 4 months' sight	337

On New York—

On demand	55⅝
Credits, 60 days sight	——

On Bombay—

Wire	——
On demand	171 nom.

On Calcutta—

Wire	——
On demand	171 nom.

On Singapore—

On demand	par

On Manila—

On demand	112

On Shanghai—

On demand	neom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——

On Yokohama—

On demand	160½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	51.20
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$6.40 n.
Silver (per oz.)	38½
Bar Silver in Hongkong	18 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	¼ % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % pa.
Chinese Sub. Coin	3 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum; postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL," Hongkong. Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.80 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the rickshaw be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents....1 hour.
return..... $1.00.....2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single$1.20.....2 hours.
return$1.50.....4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single$1.75.....2½ "
return$2.00 5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single$2.00.....3 "
return$2.50.....7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Taim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Town to Race Couse	10 "
From Clock Town to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$.40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 12.10—Pressure has increased considerably over the China coast, the Loochoos and Annam, and slightly over the Philippines; it has decreased quickly over Japan owing to the passage of a depression to the north of Hakodate.

The anticyclone has again increasing intensity and continues to spread southward.

Strong monsoon will continue along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.33 inches, against an average of 0.18 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th January:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, strong; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: Northerly gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Jan. 8th,	6.53 a.m.	6.06 p.m.
" 9th,	6.53 "	6.08 "
" 10th,	6.53 "	6.09 "
" 11th,	6.53 "	6.09 "
" 12th,	6.53 "	6.10 "
" 13th,	6.53 "	6.11 "
" 14th,	6.53 "	6.11 "
" 15th,	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 16th,	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 17th,	6.53 "	6.13 "
" 18th,	6.53 "	6.14 "
" 19th,	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 20th,	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 21st,	6.52 "	6.16 "
" 22nd,	6.52 "	6.16 "
" 23rd,	6.53 "	6.17 "
" 24th,	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 25th,	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 26th,	6.52 "	6.19 "
" 27th,	6.52 "	6.20 "
" 28th,	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 29th,	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 30th,	6.51 "	6.22 "
" 31st,	6.51 "	6.23 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 8, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wladostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Hakodate	"	29.40	—	—	WSW	10	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	SW	3	—
Kochi	"	30.11	—	—	W	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.31	—	—	NW	7	—
Kagoshima	"	30.31	—	—	W	4	—
Ishima	"	30.32	—	—	NNE	6	—
Naha	"	30.34	—	—	N	8	—
Ishi'jima	"	30.37	—	—	N	6	—
Bonin Island	"	30.20	—	—	—	0	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Weihaiwei	"	30.55	14	81	W	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—		—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—		—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—		—
Shanghai	"	30.81	14	—	NW	4	b
Ichuiaff	"	30.71	34	—	NNW		—
Sharp Pk	"	30.44	40	65	NW	2	b
Amoy	9 a.	30.58	46	69	NE	2	c
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Telhokn	5 a.	30.51	46	83	N	2	r
Taifoku	"	30.31	48	—	N	4	o
Tainan	"	30.27	48	—	N	7	o
Koshun	"	30.18	63	—	NE	8	o
Pescadores	"	30.33	50	—	NNE	10	o
Canton	6 a.	30.57	38	72	N	3	o
Hongkong	"	30.43	42	65	N	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.40	—	—	N	7	o
Macao	"	30.43	39	67	N	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—		—
Hothow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Phuilien	7 a.	30.50	45	64	NNE	4	o
Tourane	"	30.23	61	—	N	10	ef
C. St. James	"	29.94	72	—	NNE	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Dagupan	"	29.96	68	91	SE	1	b
Manila	"	29.99	68	94	—	0	c
Legaspi	"	29.97	75	85	NE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.93	73	94	NW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.93	73	91	N	4	b
Surigao	"	29.91	79	80	E	4	o
Labuan	"	—	—	—	—		—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 8, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Temperature.

Hongkong, January 8, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.44
Do.	1 P.M.	30.22
Do.	4 P.M.	30.40
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	53
Do.	1 P.M.	53
Do.	4 P.M.	53
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	49
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	49
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	49
Do. Maximum		53
Do. Minimum (over night)		49

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For Sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHARE REPORT.

JANUARY 8TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shai $125	$700 b.	£2.5 interim	6½ p.a.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $ 50	$375 b.	$7 final a/c 1914 and Interim of $15 a/c 1915. Final div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 150		
Unions $100	$910 a.	Final of $20 and bonus $10 a/c 1914. Interim of $30 a/c 1915	
Yangtsze $ 50	$255	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int. of $8 on account 1915	5½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			8 p.c.
China Fires $ 20	$155	$7 and bonus $2 for 1916.	
Hongkong Fires $ 50	$375	$27 for 1914	5½ p.c. 7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$115½ a.	$1 final and $8 bonus, making $14 a/c 1915-16	11½ p.c.
Steamboats $ 15	$20 b.	$1 for 1915	6⅔ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred) £5	$46 a.	6/- for 1915	8 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$134 b.	10/- Bonus	6½ p.c.
		6/- for 1916	
		9/- a/c 1915 Coupon 21	
"Shell" Transports £1	108/-	5/- a/c 1915 Coupon 26	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry" $ 10	$38 a.	$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-6-16	5½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$128 b.	$12 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 50	$37	$5 for 1915	
MINING.			
Kailans £1	38/-		1/- a/c 1915/16, Coupons Nos.
Langkats gdrs. 10	T. 22	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Raubs £1	$2.40		4 p.c.
Tronoh Mines £1	31/6		
Ural Caspians £1	32/9	3/- a/c 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.		9 % for 1915	
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$36 b.	$3½ for 1915	4 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $ 50	$126½ b.	$5 for 1915	2½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 59	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-6-16	5½ p.c.
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 83	Tls. 3 for 1915	3½ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels $ 1	$115 a.	$3 a/c half year 30-6-16.	4½ p.a.
Central Estates $100	$161 a.	$7 a/c 1915	7 p.a.
Hongkong Lands $100	$95 b.	Interim div. of $3½	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6.80 b.	35 cents for 1915	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $ 50	$35 a.	$2½ for 1915	5 p.c.
West Points $ 50	$33 a.	Interim of $2	4½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 22	6 % interim a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 145 x. d.	Tls. 12 for year ending 31-10-15	16½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 115	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	8 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 14½	Tls. 1½ for 1915	16½ p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 5½		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $ 12	$3½	72 cts. for 1915	2½ p.c.
Light & Powers $ 5	$4½ b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents $ 10	$8.30 b.	70 cents for 1915	7½ p.c.
Dairy Farms $ 6	$25½	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	6⅔ p.c.
Green Islands $ 10	$11.65 b.	60 cents for 1915	6 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$23	$2½ for 1915/1916	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $ 21	$160	$2 on a/c 1916	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $ 10	$34	$1 interim 1916	3⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways $	$7 a.	7 % interim a/c 1916 cents 16½ per share	4⅔ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$9½		
Peak Tramways $ 10	$16	7 % for 1915/1916	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$2		
Steam Laundry $ 5	$3½	25 cents for 1915/1916	6⅔ p.c.
Union Waterboats $ 10	$16	$1 for 1915	4 p.c.
Watsons $ 10	$6½ b.	70 cents for 1915	10 p.c.
William Powell $ 7	$6½ b.	50 cents for 1915/1916	10 p.c.

s.—sellers. a.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Address: "SALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR,

Telephone No. 990.—P.O.B. No. 111. Share and General Brokers.

Printed and published for THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED, by FREDERICK A. HALE, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.